

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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SALISBURY, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1821.

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The **WESTERN CAROLINIAN** is published every Tuesday, at **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.



The Celebrated Horse Napoleon,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season; seven dollars the single leap, and twenty dollars for insurance; which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property transferred. The season will commence the first day of March, and end the first of August.

Fifty cents to the groom, in every instance.

MICHAEL BROWN.

February 9, 1821.—38150

DESCRIPTION.—Napoleon is a beautiful sorrel, ten years old this spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a race-horse stands unrivaled.

PEDIGREE.—Sky Scrapper, the sire of Napoleon, was got by Col. Holmes's famous imported horse Dare Devil, who was bred by the Duke of Grafton, and got by Magnet, out of Hebe; Hebe was got by Chrysolite, out of an own sister to Eclipse. Sky-Scrapper's dam was the celebrated running mare Oracle, who was got by Obscurity; his grandam by Celar; his grandam by the imported horse Partner.

Obscurity, Celar and Partner, were all fine bred horses, descended from the best blood in England. Slow and Easy, the dam of Napoleon, was got by the imported horse Baronet; her dam, called Camilla, was got by Cephalus; her dam, who was sister to Brilliant and Burrell's Traveller, was got by Old Traveller; her grandam by Fearnought, out of Col. Bird's famous imported mare Killister. The above pedigree of Camilla, was given by Gen. Wade Hampton, of S. Carolina, who bred her for Gen. Gunn, of Philadelphia.

Signed, JNO. ALLSTON.

PERFORMANCE.—I do hereby certify, that Napoleon has run four races, all of which he has beat with great ease; the last over the Salisbury turf, beating Branch's Sir Druid, Singleton's bay horse, and Josie's colt; Branch's and Singleton's horse he distanced. He has never been brought to the turf since; and I do recommend him as a sure foal getter.

JOHN THOMPSON.



THE HIGH BRED Horse Gen. Jackson,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable at Mount Superior, four miles and a half west of Salisbury, at the moderate price of fifteen dollars the season, which can be discharged with twelve dollars, if paid in the season; eight dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, with liberty of turning to the season afterwards; and twenty dollars for insurance, which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property exchanged. The season to commence the 18th March, and end the 1st of August.

GEN. JACKSON is a beautiful dark bay, six years old this spring, sixteen hands two inches high, and was got by the imported horse Dion, out of a Diomedé mare; his grandam was a Bedford, as I was informed by the gentleman of whom I got his dam.

Gen. Jackson has only been tried once on the turf, which was last fall, and then not in good order. He ran the two mile heats against the celebrated horse known by the name of Rakestraw, and was beaten; but he ran the two mile heats in good time, and could have done better, but stopped in three of the miles, the rider not being strong enough to force him.

THO. TODD.

March 13, 1821.

41tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the second Monday of January, A. D. 1821. Abel Hill vs. Frederick F. Alley—Original attachment levied on a negro girl and other property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, for the defendant to come in, answer, plead, or demur to this attachment, or judgment will be entered by default, and the property levied on be continued for payment of said debt.

ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

Test. ROANE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

3m36.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

WILKES COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1821. Thomas W. Wilson vs. John Hoots; original attachment, summons William Powell as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John Hoots is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to come in at next court, to be held on the last Monday of April for this county, and plead, answer, or demur to said suit, or judgment by default final will be entered against him.

Copy from the minutes.

rt46

Feb. 2, 1821.

R. MARTIN, C. W. C. C.

State Bank of North-Carolina,

RALEIGH, 2d JANUARY, 1821.

RESOLVED, That the debtors to this Bank and its Branches, be required to pay instalments of one-tenth of their respective debts on renewal, after the 20th instant. Published by order of the Board.

32tf

W. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a general and well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, and Medicines.

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1a27

J. MURPHY.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber intends to remove himself and family to the State of Tennessee, sometime in the fall of 1822, and wishes to make sale of his possessions previous to that time; he takes this method, therefore, to acquaint the public that he will sell, for a fair price, the following tracts and plantations in North-Carolina:

One tract on the Uharce, Randolph county, containing about one thousand acres, with three improvements on the same. This is believed to be as valuable a tract as any in the county, having about 300 acres of first rate river bottom.

One other tract, one mile and a half from the town of Salisbury, containing 500 acres, with a Saw and Grist-Mill on the same, in good repair, and as handsome a situation as any in the neighborhood; containing, likewise, a neat, convenient farm, with good buildings, &c. Also, two small tracts of wood land, near to the mill tract, containing about 400 acres, and two other small farms about five miles from the town of Salisbury, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the plantation on which the subscriber now lives, with considerable improvements on the same, containing about 600 acres, some of which is very valuable land.

He will also sell his possessions in the town of Salisbury, viz.: the houses and lot which Mr. Allison now occupies, with seven other unimproved lots in said town.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above-mentioned possessions, is earnestly invited to call on the subscriber, living 5 miles east of Salisbury, Rowan County.

38tf

JA. FISHER.

STICK GIG.

FOR SALE, a new Stick Gig, which will be sold low. Apply to the PRINTERS.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJONNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.—30tf
N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the Cabinet Business, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on or about the 10th inst. a Negro Girl by the name of Sally, 18 or 20 years old, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, rather inclined to be fat. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said negro girl to me in Salisbury.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 30, 1821.—54

ELIZ. TORES.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte Court-House, Mecklenburg county, N. C. a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to Isaac Willie, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

March 24, 1821. [6w42]

EVAN WILLIE.

Deception.

I PURCHASED a Clock from Allen Case, which he warranted to be a good time-piece, for which I gave two notes, \$25 each, payable Dec. 25, 1821, and Dec. 25, 1822, dated Nov. 1820. I forewarn all persons not to trade for either of the notes, as I am determined on not paying them until the clock is made as it was warranted.

March 26, 1821. [147r]

R. BRADSHAW.

State of South-Carolina.

IN EQUITY.

CAMDEN DISTRICT, 2

February Term, 1821. 3

Robert Cunningham, Adm'r D. S. Bailey, deceased, vs.

Peter Smith, jun. et al.—Bill for relief.

THE complainant having filed in this court his bill, among other things, praying that the creditors of Daniel S. Bailey may come in and establish their demands, and receive their proper proportion of the assets of the said estate, and that he might be discharged from his administration under the direction of this court; and it appearing, to the satisfaction of this court, that the following persons, having demands against the said estate, reside out of this state, viz.: Jane Troy, Peter Smith, Peter Smith, jun. George Hedrick, Henry Frailey, Pearson & Murphey, James Smith, Satterwhite & Travis, Jacob Boe, Thomas Allison, John Frailey, Thomas L. Cowan, Peter W. Smith, Moses A. Locke, Alfred D. Kerr, Clay & Doherty, Anderson Ellis, Gen. Pearson, James Clay, Dr. S. L. Ferrand, Thomas Scott, Robert Woods, Crider, William Dixon, Robert Moore: It is therefore ordered, that the persons above named do appear to the said bill on or before the first day of June next, or in default thereof, an order will be made that the said bill be taken *pro confesso*, as to the said defendants. And it is further ordered, that Sarah Bailey, who resides out of this state, do appear to the said bill before the next court.

JOHN CARTER, Com. Eq. Camden Dist.

March 3, 1821.—Uel 41

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the **WESTERN CAROLINIAN**.

Agricultural.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FLY OR BEETLE.

The last English Farmer's Journal contains a letter from Sir John Sinclair, wherein that agriculturist strongly recommends the following plan for the destruction of the fly or beetle, which attacks the turnip crop in its infant state: As soon as the ground is completely prepared for sowing the seed, let a quantity of stubble, straw, furze or any thing that will burn, be spread upon the surface, and burnt upon the ground.—This is easily done in dry seasons, when alone the fly is to be dreaded. As soon as that operation is completed, the seed should be sown without a moment's delay. The flame and smoke either kill the insects, or compel them to take shelter in the soil, where they remain until the crop is out of danger. The heat also thus applied, and the ashes thus produced, are of use to the crop: nor does it require such a quantity of combustibles as at first sight might be apprehended, but merely that an adequate quantity of smoke and flame to destroy the insects may pass over the surface of the field. It is probable that a ton of dry stubble or straw would be sufficient; and, if it is said, how can a farmer suffer any proportion of his straw to be thus employed? the answer is obvious, that by sacrificing a ton of straw, (even if that valuable article were made use of,) he would ensure, perhaps, thirty tons of turnips, and all the manure thence to be obtained. Can any farmer of common sense, if both were at his option, a ton of straw or thirty tons of turnips, hesitate which to prefer? The practice of burning straw or furze has long been practiced in Norfolk and Lincolnshire; it manures the soil, and utterly destroys all insects. Sir John recommends from 2½ to 3 pounds of turnip seed to be sown on an acre.

THE EARLY COMFORT BUSH BEANS.

These excellent beans are of an oval shape, and of moderate size; of a color chiefly white, tinged with a lively red, especially about the eye. The culture of them originated, after various experiments, in Cool Comfort Garden, near this city, and it was there successfully continued for some years, and their product widely disseminated. They have now taken the name of Early Comfort Beans, to distinguish them from all other sorts, both native and imported, over which, it is presumed, from long experience, they may fairly claim a decided superiority. They were originally called the early stringless beans, because the young ones, when gathered in due time, do not require stringing. When boiled they are peculiarly tender and well tasted, and may be justly ranked with the first order of choice esculents. They will resist the summer's heat; and, if planted in due proportions, and at proper intervals, will afford an ample supply for the table (in ordinary seasons) five or six months in the year, and at a time too when there may be a general deficiency of other vegetables.

But, exclusive of their excellence for culinary purposes, these valuable beans possess another latent intrinsic property, which, when generally known, cannot fail to insure a ready introduction of them to numerous families, who wish to augment their domestic comfort. Strange as it may seem, this property consists in their astonishing efficacy in destroying those very loathsome insects called the *chints* or *bed-bugs*!

In seasons when there is no prospect of an approaching frost, let a quantity of these beans be planted; when they are well advanced in their growth, so that the leaves be properly expanded, let a requisite number of the plants be taken green and fresh (but not wet) in the evening, and placed thickly about the bed and bedding, or in those parts of the bed-room where the bugs are most numerous; this done, you may expect to obtain a comfortable night's re-

pose, free from the annoyance of these troublesome intruders, however great it might have hitherto been; for in the morning you will find most of them closely adhering to the leaves and stalks of the plants, where they will continue in a torpid motionless state, without the ability of escaping. Let the plants be replaced with fresh ones a few times, and you will be no longer infested with these detestable purloiners of your comfort.—*Probatum est.*—*Charleston Times.*

Western College.

The following is the act of incorporation, passed at the last session of our Legislature, for a new College in the western part of this State. As the first meeting of the Trustees, under this act, is soon to take place, its publication at this time will doubtless be acceptable to our readers.

An Act for establishing a College in the western part of the State of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, Learning is vitally important to a Republican government, and the establishment of several public Seminaries in a state is the best means of diffusing virtue and knowledge among the citizens thereof, and fitting them for the correct and honorable discharge of social duties; and whereas the more western counties in this State are distant from Chapel Hill, which renders it inconvenient for the youth to prosecute their education there:

1. Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Rev. James M'Ree, George L. Davidson, Thomas G. Polk, Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, Joseph Pickett, Rev. John M. Wilson, Isaac T. Avery, John Nesbit, John M. Greenlee, Rev. John Robinson, John Phifer, Montfort Stokes, Robert H. Burton, Lawson Henderson, Rev. Humphrey Hunter, Rev. Henry Kerr, Meshack Franklin, Samuel Davidson, John M'Entire, Rev. Robert J. Miller, Thomas Lanoir, Rev. James Kilpatrick, James Patton, John Culpepper and Charles Stork, be, and they are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate, to be known and distinguished by the name of Trustees of the Western College of North-Carolina, and by that name shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and that they the trustees and their successors by the name aforesaid, or a majority of them, shall be able and capable in law to take, demand, receive and possess all monies, goods, and chattels, that shall be given them for the use of the said College, and the same apply according to the will of the donor: and by gift, purchase, or devise to take, have, receive, possess, enjoy and retain to them and their successors forever, any lands, rents, tenements, and hereditaments of what kind, nature or quality soever the same may be, in special trust and confidence, that the same or the profits thereof shall be applied to and for the use and purpose of establishing and endowing the said College.

2. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Trustees and their successors or a majority of them, by the name aforesaid, shall be able and capable in law to bargain, sell, grant, demise, alien or dispose of, and convey and assure to the purchaser or purchasers, such lands, rents, tenements, and hereditaments aforesaid, when the condition of the grant to them or the will of the deviser does not forbid it: And further, that the said Trustees and their successors forever, or a majority of them, shall be able and capable in law by the name aforesaid, to sue and implead, be sued and impleaded, answer and be answered in all courts of Record whatever; and they shall have power to open and receive subscriptions, and in general, they shall and may do all such things as are usually done by bodies corporate and politic, or such as may be necessary for the promotion of learning and virtue.

3. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the aforesaid trustees, in order to carry this act into effect, shall meet at the Court-house in Lincolnton on Monday the seventh day of May next, at which time they shall choose a President and Secretary, and may, if they judge it conducive to the public interest, elect a number of other Trustees at said meeting, or at any future meeting, not exceeding twenty, who, when so elected, shall have the same powers and privileges and be under the same regulations in all respects as those by this act appointed; and they shall fix the time of their annual meetings, and they may appoint special meetings within the year, and have power to adjourn to such time and place as they may think proper; and at each annual meeting of the trustees, the members present, with the President and Secretary, shall be a quorum to do any business; or the majority of the members, without either of those officers, shall be a quorum: but at their first meeting as above directed, there shall be at least a majority of the above trustees present, in order to proceed to business; but the members present, provided a majority should not attend at the above mentioned time and place, shall have power to adjourn to any other day, and from time to time until a majority shall attend: if any unforeseen accident may render a meeting necessary, the

Secretary by order of the President, and any two of the Trustees, signified to him in writing shall by particular notice to each trustee, as well as by an advertisement in the State Gazette, convene the trustees at the time and place proposed by the President: and the members thus convened, shall be a quorum to do any business, except the appointment of a President or professors in the said College or the disposal or appropriation of monies: but in the case of the death or resignation of the President or any professor, the Trustees thus convened, may supply the place until the next annual meeting of the Board of trustees and no longer; and the meeting at which the seat of the said College may be fixed shall be advertised in the Gazette of this State at least three months, stating the time, place and object of said meeting.

4. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the said trustees or a majority of them, at a meeting to be advertised as aforesaid, shall fix the site of said College some where to the South west of the Yackin River, and procure lands on which to fix the same and erect the necessary and proper buildings, whenever they may adjudge the funds of said College may be adequate to the same, paying particular regard to have it fixed on some convenient and healthy situation.

5. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the trustees shall elect and commission some person to be treasurer for the said College during the term of three years, which treasurer shall enter into bond with sufficient security to the Governor for the time being in the sum of ten thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and the trust reposed in him, and that all monies and chattels belonging to the said corporation, that shall be in his hands at the expiration of the term of his appointment to said office, shall then be immediately paid and delivered into the hands of the succeeding Treasurer, and every Treasurer shall receive all monies, donations, gifts, bequests, and charities whatsoever that may belong or accrue to the said College, during his office; and at the expiration thereof shall account with the trustees for the same, and the same pay and deliver over to the succeeding Treasurer; and on his refusing or on neglect to pay and deliver as aforesaid, the same method of recovery may be had against him as is or may be provided for recovery of monies from Sheriffs or other persons chargeable with public monies: and the Treasurer of said College shall cause annually to be published in the State Gazette for the satisfaction of the subscribers and benefactors, a list of all monies and other things by him received for said University, either by subscription, legacy, donation or otherwise, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, to be recovered in the name of the Governor for the time being, in any Court of record having cognizance thereof, to be appropriated to the said College.

6. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That on the refusal to act, death, resignation or removal out of the State of any of the Trustees for the time being, it shall be lawful for the remaining trustees, or any fifteen of them, and they are hereby authorised and required to elect and appoint a Trustee or Trustees in place of those dead, refusing to act, resigned, or removed, which trustee or trustees so appointed, shall be vested with the same powers, trust and authorities as the Trustees are by virtue of this act.

7. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the Trustees shall have the power of appointing a President of said College, and such professors and tutors as to them shall appear necessary and proper, whom they may remove for misbehaviour, inability, or neglect of duty, and they shall have the power to make all such laws and regulations for the government of said College and preservation of order and good morals therein as are usually made in such seminaries, as to them may seem necessary: Provided, the same are not contrary to the unalienable rights of a citizen or to the laws of the State. And the faculty of said College, that is to say, the President and professors, by and with the consent of the Trustees, shall have power of conferring such degrees as are usually conferred in Colleges or Universities.

8. And be it further enacted, That the land and other property belonging or which may belong to the said College, shall be and is hereby exempt from all kind of public taxation.

9. And be it further enacted, That no person shall set up any gaming table or any device whatever for playing at any game or hazard within ten miles of said College, or having set up the same, shall continue it after the establishment of said College; any person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of record having cognizance of the same, one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the said College.

A NEW BAIT.

The following is said to be a fact, which lately occurred on the Winnipicogee lake. A man who was employed in cutting wood on one of the Islands on the lake, being thirsty, went on the ice and cut a hole with his axe. While stooping to the water to drink, a musk rat seized him by the nose, on which he drew back, drawing the animal from the water, and instantly secured him.

Dover (N. H.) paper.

The number of households in Paris is 250,000; 70,000 oxen are annually consumed in the capital, 9,000 cows, 73,000 calves, 24,000 sheep, 74,000 hogs, 74,000 eggs, and 1,200,000 chickens.

Foreign.

BOSTON, MARCH 24.

Arrived ship *Rasselas*, MELLUS, from Liverpool, bringing papers to the 13th ult. inclusive. It is stated in the latest paper that the main division of the Austrian army, consisting of 60,000 men, broke up from its quarters on the right bank of the Po, on the 29th January, with orders to MARCH UPON NAPLES. A manifesto, it was stated, had been issued, announcing the invasion to be made, not by Austria, as a separate power, but as a member of the Holy Alliance. The invasion is also stated to be made solely for the purpose of dictating such a form of constitution to the Neapolitans, as may be consistent with the safety of their neighbors.

The great question was to be agitated in the House of Commons on the 13th, whether a petition to the King should be adopted, praying for a restoration of the Queen's name to the Liturgy. It was rumored that the King had consented to this measure. A petition of 3000 merchants, bankers, &c. in London, and a petition of 5000 in Liverpool, had been presented to parliament in favor of the Queen.

A new return was ordered of the amount of the national debt, foreign loans, sinking fund, &c. Ministers repeated that the expenditures of 1821 would be met by the revenue, without any new loans or new taxes, and that the export trade had increased.

The *Rasselas* sailed from Liverpool 14th Feb. in co. with ship *Nimrod*, Lavie, for N. York. Left ship *Meteor*, Glover, for Boston, next day; *Falcon*, Lewis, do. 20th; *Herald*, Fox, do. 20th March; *Ann*, Crocker, for N. York, 18th; *Martha*, Sketcheley, do; *Chatham*, do. 8 days; *Wm. Penn*, Philadelphia, 20th; *Solon*, Joy, do. N. York, ready; *Mary*, for Savannah, do.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 12.

The Cotton market last week was dull, and prices of most descriptions declined. The private sales comprise 170 bales Sea Island at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20d; 2400 Bowed at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ including 24 very fine at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 400 Orleans, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12d; 60 Tennessee, 8d. The public sales on the 9th, went off heavily, and at a decline of about $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. on the previous currency, viz. 120 Sea Islands, at 13 to 18d, and 30 stained at 11 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 640 Orleans, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The total sales of the week, 6000 packages. Ashes continue in fair demand:—New-York and Boston Pearls have realized 40 to 41s—Pots same as the preceding week. 637 bbls. Virginia Tar roany sold at 19s3 to 19s6. 100 bbls. Turpentine, 2-3ds soft, brought 9s6. 35 casks New-York Bark, middling, 14s6, and a few Philad. 22s. 170 casks new Car. Rice, offered at auction, were withdrawn, there being no bidders above 16s6.—*Myers*.

British Stocks, Feb. 9th, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

War between Austria and Naples.

By an express which arrived yesterday from the continent, we received the important intelligence, that the main division of the Austrian army, consisting of 60,000 men, broke up from its quarters on the right bank of the Po on the 29th ult. with orders to march on Naples. A manifesto has, we understand, been issued, announcing the invasion to be made, not by Austria as a separate power, but as a member, and in the name of the Holy Alliance. On that basis all intention is disclaimed of occupying Naples with the view of territorial aggrandizement, but solely for the purpose of dictating such a form of constitution to the Neapolitans as may be consistent with the safety of their neighbors. An outline of the form of government meant to be imposed, as the ultimatum of the Allied Powers, has been despatched to Naples, for the consideration of Parliament, who will be allowed a short time, some letters say only two days, to deliberate on the proposition.—Meantime the Austrian army will advance to Rome, to receive the answer of the Neapolitan Parliament; but as there is little doubt that the high and spirited tone assumed lately by the nation will produce an indignant rejection, it is expected that a very few posts will communicate an attempt, at least, on the part of the Austrians, to occupy the fortified posts of the Neapolitan frontier. The proposition to the Parliament of Naples is signed by the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia. It is mentioned, but we feel disposed to withhold our credence on that head, that the name of the King of Naples is also affixed to it.

By letters from Trieste, we learn that the Austrian fleet, in that port, consisting of two sail of the line and three frigates, besides numerous vessels of a smaller class, are under orders for immediate service. The garrison of Trieste has received instructions to march to head-quarters at Milan, but they are to be replaced by other troops; and the Austrian ports on the Adriatic are directed to be put in a state of defence.—Thus, after a peace of six years, the flame of war is rekindled in Europe; and if Naples should possess the power of bearing up against the Austrians, it may be long before it is again extinguished. Though the advance of the Austrian troops was expected at Naples, no suspicion existed that it was so near at hand.

We understand that his Majesty's coronation is positively fixed for the 18th of June next, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

STATISTICS.

From a London paper of November 21.

In Great Britain, the number of men capable of bearing arms, *enmasse*, from fifteen to sixty years of age, is 2,744,847, or about four in every seventeen males.

The total number of inhabited houses in Eng-

land, in 1801, was 1,174,740. In 1790, there were 1,319,215. In 1759, the surveyors of the house and window duties returned 886,412; and in 1781, 1,005,810.

In 1801, the proportion of persons to a house in England were five and two-thirds; in Wales, five in England and Wales, five and three-fifths; in Scotland, five and two-fifths; and in Great Britain, five and five-ninths.

The total of the male population of Great Britain, in 1801, was 5,450,292, and of females 5,492,354, which is in the proportion 100 females to 99 males.

There are in Great Britain six millions of males, and in Ireland, three millions, of whom, in the year 1812, 807,000 were in arms, that is in the proportion of one to eleven.

In Great Britain there die every year about 332,700; every month, about 25,592; every week, 6398; every day 914; and every hour, about 40. The proportion of deaths of women to that of men is fifty to fifty-four.

There are about 90,000 marriages yearly; and of sixty-three marriages, three only are observed to be without offspring.

In country places there are on an average four children born of each marriage. In cities and large towns the proportion is seven to every two marriages.

The married women are, to all the female inhabitants of a country, as one to three, and the married men to all the males, as three to five.

The number of widows is to that of widowers as three to one; but that of widows who re-marry to that of widowers, of four to five.

The number of old persons who die during the cold weather, is to those who die during the warm season, as seven to four.

Half of all that are born die before they attain seventeen years.

The number of twins is to that of single births, as one to sixty-five.

The proportion of males born, to that of females, is as twenty-six to twenty-five.

In the sea-ports of Great Britain there are 132 females to 100 males; and in the manufacturing towns 113 females to 100 males.

Taking the whole population of the metropolis according to the last enumeration, 1,099,104, the proportion of males to females is 100 to 128.

The small-pox, in the natural way, usually carries off eight out of every hundred. By inoculation, one dies out of three hundred; but according to Dr. Wilson, one in two hundred and fifty dies of inoculated small-pox.

During the first thirty years of the eighteenth century, the number of deaths in London, from small-pox, was 74 out of every 1000.

In the last thirty years of the same century, the deaths from the same cause were about 1-10th of the whole mortality, or 95 out of every 1000. Inoculation for the small-pox has, therefore, actually multiplied the disease which it was intended to ameliorate in the proportion of five to four.

It is estimated that, of the number of persons who are blind, one in four lose their sight by the small-pox.

Out of more than 40,000 cases which had fallen under the observation of an eminent physician, he never met with one in which a person with red or light flaxen hair had the small-pox to confluence.

The clergy of the church of England, including their families, form about one eightieth part of the population of England.

In the county of Somerset, the number of males to that of females, is in the proportion of 87 to 100; and in the western counties of England, Cornwall, Devon, Somerset and Dorset, the number of males is to that of females as 88 to 100.

It appears from tables from 1772 to 1787, that nearly one in eight of all the cases of insanity, are imputed to religious fanaticism.

According to Dr. Simmons, 6000 insane patients had been admitted into St. Luke's Hospital in the course of the last 30 years, half of whom have recovered. Out of 6000 patients, 78 were aged 79 years and upwards, only one in five of whom were cured.

According to the population returns of 1811, taking the integral number of twenty, there were, in England, seven employed in agriculture, nine in trade, manufactures, and handicrafts, and four who lived either on rentals of lands, or houses, or on the interest arising from accumulation of money. In Wales, the farmers are to the manufacturers as 2 to one, or the three above mentioned classes in the proportion of eight, four and two.

A nation, without being exhausted, can annually afford to employ the one hundredth part of its population in the profession of arms. The quota which England could afford, according to this proportion, in addition to its military and naval establishments previous to the peace of 1814, without exhaustion, would be 170,000, of which 70,000 would suffice for the navy and 100,000 for the army.

The Liverpool Advertiser of February 3d, announces the arrival of one of the line of packets from New York, at Liverpool, in the following manner:

"The established packet ship *Jas. Monroe*, arrived here on Thursday last, after a passage of 16 days from N. York, the shortest, we believe, ever performed. We understand that a vessel once reached this port from Boston in 15 days."

LORD ERSKINE.

Our readers may remember that some one or two years since, this celebrated British statesman, now in advanced life, set off from London for Greta-na Green, disguised in the habiliments of a female, and accompanied by his house-keeper, a buxom lass, whom he was leading to Hymen's altar. Not

quite so secret in this movement as he intended to be, the elopement came to the knowledge of a son, who went post-haste to the destined scene of happiness, and, as was then said, arrived in season to prevent the veteran love-adventurer from realizing his hopes of bliss. But late London papers inform that his lordship recently brought an action of divorce against his wife, on the charge of adultery. The action was tried before the Consistory Court of Edinburgh, and Lord Erskine pleaded against the jurisdiction of the court, "because she had never been in Scotland but for a few hours, when she was married to the pursuer at Greta-na," and that the fixed residence of both parties was in England. She also positively denied the truth of the accusation. Lord Erskine on his part stated that he had resided in Edinburgh for forty days previous to the date of the action, which he contended was by law a sufficient domicile, but as the succession to the personal estate was involved, he consented to abandon this suit, and institute a new one in the English Consistorial Court.—*Coltman*.

DUELING.

The following letter against duelling, which was written by Joseph, late emperor of Germany, has just found its way to the world, in a work published at Leipzig, entitled, "A Collection of Unpublished Letters of Joseph II."

[National Gazette.]

"General —, I desire you to arrest count K —, and capt. —, immediately. The count is of an imperious character, proud of his birth, and full of false ideas of honor. Capt. W. who is an old soldier, thinks of settling every thing by the sword or the pistol. He has done wrong to accept a challenge from the young count. I will not suffer the practice of duelling in my army; and I despise the arguments of those who seek to justify it. I have a high esteem for officers who expose themselves courageously to the enemy, and who on all occasions, show themselves intrepid, valiant, and determined in attack as well as in defence. The indifference with which they meet death, is honorable to themselves and useful to their country; but there are men ready to sacrifice every thing to a spirit of revenge and hatred. I despise them: such men, in my opinion, are worse than the Roman gladiators. Let a council of war be summoned to try these two officers with all the impartiality which I demand from every judge; and let the most culpable of the two be made an example, by the rigor of the law. I am resolved that this barbarous custom, which is worthy of the age of Tamerlane and Bajazet, and which is so often fatal to the peace of families, shall be punished and suppressed, though it cost me half my officers. There will be still left men who can unite bravery with the duties of faithful subjects. I wish for none who do not respect the laws of the country.—Vienna, August, 1774."

MISSION TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

We are indebted (says the *Richmond Compiler*) to a friend for the following extract from a letter received by him yesterday, from Smyrna. It was brought out in the *Triton*, arrived at Boston. The writer is a gentleman of character and intelligence; and this letter corroborates the one received from Smyrna in Feb. and published in our papers, relative to the object of Mr. Bradish's secret mission to Constantinople.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Smyrna, to his friend in this city, dated Nov. 22, 1820.

"We have lately had, for the first time in this port, an American vessel of war. The brig *Sparks*, capt. Gordon, arrived here the middle of last month, and brought with her Mr. Bradish of your city. He spent but a few days here before leaving for Constantinople. I make no doubt, he is an agent of the government, and as such can have only one thing in view at Constantinople, which is making a treaty with the Porte, and in which there will be little or no difficulty, the only question will be the sum of money to be expended in presents. Among the reports from Constantinople, relative to this gentleman, it is said the Porte has agreed to receive a minister from our government, and that Mr. Bradish leaves Constantinople, on his travels, and expects to return in April next. I presume our government is now in earnest, and that before long a treaty will be made."

Domestic.

THE MURDER AT NORFOLK.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 31.

We observe by the Norfolk papers, that the two men arrested near that place, on a charge of murder, have been committed by a magistrate, and were to undergo a further examination on the 30th inst.

A letter to the Editor, from a gentleman in Norfolk, dated 24th inst. thus notices this subject:—

"While I am writing to you, permit me to inquire, if you know, or have heard of the persons who it is supposed committed the late horrid murder here? Since they have been apprehended, they both pass by the name of *Garcia*, but on the 10th of this month, they arrived here from Baltimore, and their names were entered on the way-bill *Jose Garcia* and *Juan Gomez*—they are both Spaniards, and the most horrid countenances that you ever saw. I have understood that a man named Gomez, was advertised in Savannah about the time of the great fire there, for the commission of some villainous act, and as they are no doubt as great scoundrels as there are at present in the world, you may have known something of them in Charleston; one of them is perhaps about 40, the other 30 or upwards; the one mus-

dered is said to have been a native of Bayonne, about 27 years of age, black hair and whiskers, slender, and rather under size, passed at times by the name of Johnson Lawrence, and Dette—no doubt, however, but his name was Peter Lagaudette, the last syllable of his real name being that of the last assumed one.

[Two Spanish names of Garcia and Gomez, answering to the description of the above culprits, had been long deprecating upon this community, as the records of our courts of justice will testify—they left here but a few weeks since, and there cannot be a reasonable doubt that they are the identical men now in confinement at Norfolk, for murder.]—*Courier*.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The Joint committee of the Senate and Assembly, New York, on the Message of Governor Clinton, "implicating the conduct of sundry individuals holding offices under the general government," have made a long and interesting report, concluding with the following:

Resolved, That the action made by his Excellency the Governor, against the officers of the General Government, charging them with interfering, as an "organized and disciplined corps," in our elections, and of violating the "purity and independence of our local government," has not been substantiated, and is wholly unfounded. All which is respectfully submitted, by order of the joint committee.

SAMUEL B. ROMAIN, Chairman.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Eleventh Commandment.

In the debate on Mr. Seldon's resolutions, (the Citation questions) an advocate of the measure having stated that Mr. Madison's resolutions of 1799 ought to be received as the political Bible of this country:

Mr. Blackburn said he hoped the country had not yet arrived at such a state of moral turpitude and degradation as to recognize any other standard of morals than that to be found in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, and epitomized in the decalogue; but if permitted, without presumption or profanity, he would say that, taking our political relations into view, there ought to be an eleventh commandment, in these words: "Thou shalt not, nor shall thy wife, thy son or thy daughter, thy man servant or thy maid servant, the stranger, or sojourner, within thy gates, dare in any wise to mention or hint at a dissolution of the Union." And then, in a style peculiar to himself, went on to depict the dangers and horrors of a dissolution.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

The Esquimaux.—By the following statement from the committee appointed to take charge of the unfortunate Esquimaux Indians, who have by some means found their way to this country, it will be seen that they have been enticed away from this city, by some unfeeling person, for the purpose, probably, of again exhibiting them for money.

The public have already been informed, that at a meeting of a number of benevolent citizens, a committee was appointed to take measures for the protection, support, and instruction while here, of two Esquimaux, who were brought from the coast of Labrador, and publicly exhibited in this city as a show by capt. Hadlock; and for transporting them to their native country in case it should be their wish to return.

Before the duties of the committee commenced, the Esquimaux had been placed in the house of Charles T. Butler, an inn keeper near the Park Theatre. The committee believing it would be better to put them into a private family, than to permit them to remain in a tavern, accordingly procured for them a suitable situation, where they could be secured from an acquaintance with improper persons, and from acquiring vicious habits; and where they might have the benefit of instruction. They remained two or three days in this safe asylum, but it was soon ascertained, that Mr. Butler had acquired such an ascendancy over them, that the efforts of the committee, to protect, support, and instruct them, and especially to preserve them from the destructive consequences of spirituous liquors, were unavailing; they returned to Mr. Butler; and to the surprise and regret of the committee, it is now believed that these unfortunate and ignorant strangers have been induced by this designing man to leave the city with him, and probably for the purpose of being exhibited in some other parts of the United States.

Should the suspicion of the committee prove to be well founded, that the two Esquimaux have been deluded away for this purpose, the public spirited and benevolent inhabitants of those places where they may be carried, it is hoped will interfere, to prevent so great a disgrace to the morals and humanity of our country.

Editors of newspapers in the U. States, who are disposed to aid in defeating this improper project, will please to give publicity to this notice.

The mail this morning brought us a New Brunswick paper, in which these deluded persons are advertised for exhibition, yesterday and last evening. It is impudently stated in the advertisement, that "the object of the exhibition is solely for the purpose of raising a fund to support these unfortunate beings, while here, and to send them to their native country."

7,414,000 dollars in specie were exported from the United States to Canton during the last year, and above 2,000,000 dollars in merchandise!—And all this to pamper the appetites of luxury.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1821.

The Raleigh mail again failed last week; but our paper will be found, we think, to contain considerable interesting, as well as some important matter. The foreign news may be truly said to be important. The Austrian army has marched upon Naples; and the divine and eternal right of a few individuals to oppress and trample on the great mass of mankind, is again to be enforced with the sword. But can it be enforced? Yes: if the allies can throw over Europe the darkness of the middle ages; if they can stop the march of mind; if they can bind that in fetters, as well as the body: if they can do this, then will they ultimately succeed; not otherwise.

SALISBURY MALE ACADEMY.

It is with pleasure we are enabled to announce to our fellow-citizens at large the re-commencement of this Institution under the most promising auspices. The Trustees have been so fortunate as to engage the Rev. JONATHAN O. FREEMAN, late of Newbern, in this state, to take charge of the Male, and superintend the Female department, as well as to preach to the citizens of Salisbury.

Dr. Freeman's qualifications as a teacher and preacher, are spoken of in the highest terms of commendation by all who have had an opportunity of knowing them.

The exercises of the School commenced on yesterday; and it would be desirable for parents and guardians, who feel disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity, to send their children at as early a day as possible.

CENSUS.

Tennessee contains, according to the census of 1820, a population of 422,508; in 1810 it amounted to only 261,647—exhibiting an increase of 160,861, in ten years.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

'Tis with reluctance, Messrs. Printers, that I again ask permission to appear in your useful paper, aware that it requires a refined understanding, with extensive information, to write any thing either interesting to the public or creditable to the author: but, on perusing "Solon's" elaborate reply, executed with so much eloquence and logical reasoning, I deemed it prudent to add a mite to his wonderful performance, by way of correction, in order that he may in future be the better apprised of the character whom he addresses.

And, by the bye, I wish to inform gentlemen of the law, that my remarks are not intended to apply to them. They are useful members of society, who never fret at the loss of four dollars, when it is saved to an honest, though too indolent debtor; never rejoice at the legal opportunity of robbing a fellow-creature, when, but for misfortune, he had never appeared on the docket. No; they have other sources of wealth, and need not such painful employment.

It appears "Solon" persuades himself, that his communication of the 6th of February was honored with the reply of a Justice of the Peace.—A Justice of the Peace! Yes; and a member of the Legislature also! Greatly promoted, truly! But, for his mortification, I must inform him, that, instead of combating a gentleman of such exalted station, he has all this time been belaboring an obscure individual. Indeed, his insignificance is so conspicuous, and his cause so contemptible, that, had not a person in private life noticed his epistle, in all probability it would have died a natural death ere this time.

I think, with Mr. Solon, that the ingenuity of my last deserves a leather hat-band. And I trust that when the overseers of the poor shall induce him to use his cobbling tools in the manufacture of that splendid ornament, my time and talents will be amply compensated. In return for his kindness, should I be able to prevail with the Legislature, I shall have it in my power, if occasion require, to furnish him with a splendid entertainment, in a magnificent boarding-house, where he may have the use of a wheelbarrow, and a barber and hair-dresser, to perform half services gratis.

We are told, that many of our legislators have never read the constitution of North-Carolina, or that of the United States. This I shall leave for gentlemen better versed in legislation than myself to controvert; but I should like to know, by way of comparison, how many hair-brained upstarts among us are better acquainted with the common law, the mischief of it, and the remedy provided by the new one?

With regard to the cause why "Solon's" faith in the legislature is weaker than my own, I must do him the justice to acknowledge, that the different situations in which we are placed have probably influenced our opinions. My situation

makes my interest that of the community; his appears to be that of a few individuals. I am, therefore, unwilling to sacrifice the interest of my countrymen to advance the Pettifogger.

LEONIDAS.

From the American (Philadelphia) Centinel.

But a few years have elapsed since some of the most celebrated philosophers of Europe affected to believe, that nature had been less bountiful to America than to the other quarters of the globe. They publicly asserted, in defiance of evidence, that animals degenerate in this country; that they diminish in size and vigor. It is not necessary, at this time of day, to enter into an elaborate discussion, in order to refute this calumny. A single fact, however, presents itself, which it may be worth while to notice. Among the extracts from British papers received by a late arrival at New-York, it is stated, as a matter of surprise, that an ox had been recently slaughtered in England, "whose length from rump to horn was nine feet two inches, girth eight feet six inches; and who weighed, when living, 2380 pounds." Within a few days, two oxen have been slaughtered in this city by Mr. William White, one of which weighed at least as much, and the other exceeded the English ox in weight, by about five hundred pounds. And I have just been to view an ox now exhibiting at the Indian King, in Market street, which was raised by Mr. Benjamin Woodward, of Monmouth county, N. Jersey, which weighed, a few days ago, 3107 pounds, upwards of seven hundred pounds more than the English ox. He is twelve feet long, measuring from the nose to the set of the tail; and his girth eleven feet. He is unquestionably the heaviest animal of the kind ever raised in the United States, and probably in the world. Persons disposed to see a striking example of the effects of our pernicious climate, on animal life, can have a good opportunity by taking a peep at Mr. Woodward's ox.

A PHILADELPHIAN.

DIED.

At the Swamp Ponds, on the 15th of March last, at his residence in Burke County, another revolutionary character, Col. W. AVERY, in the 76th year of his age. He was born at Groton, in the State of Connecticut, on the 3d day of May, 1745, and graduated at Princeton in the year 1766. While at college, he was the room and classmate of the late Chief Justice ELLSWORTH, whose friendship he ever afterwards retained. He studied law in the State of Maryland, and in January '69 removed to North-Carolina, settled in Mecklenburg county, and commenced the practice of the law. He was among those citizens of Mecklenburg county who were foremost in the petitions and remonstrances of that day, which were presented to the colonial Governor, against the marriage and vestry acts and acts for supporting the episcopal clergy, and which gradually prepared the minds of the people for the revolution, and, as it is believed, for the first declaration of independence in these States. In the summer of '76 he made an application, in behalf of the Council of Safety for this State, to the Council of Safety of South-Carolina, for gun powder and cannon, which he obtained, and the same summer was sent by the Council with orders to Gen. Rutherford, whose army he joined in the Cherokee nation. He was subsequently one of the commissioners who held the treaty at the long Island of Holston, which gave peace to our western frontier. In the fall of '76 he was elected a member from Mecklenburg county to the State Congress. In the year '77 he married and settled in Jones county; and in the year '79 was appointed colonel of the militia of that county, and retained the command, and was in actual service after the landing of the British at Wilmington, and until after they left the State. In the year 1782, he removed to Burke county. He was the first Attorney-General appointed in North-Carolina under the State Government, and for several years before his death might have been considered as the patriarch of the North-Carolina bar, as there was no man living who was a practising attorney at the time he came to the bar. As a patriot, the appointments he held and the confidence reposed in him, in times which tried men's souls, afford the strongest evidence of his worth and probity. For integrity in the discharge of his professional duties he was excelled by none. In domestic life he was a kind and affectionate husband, a tender parent, a humane master. He was highly respected and beloved by his neighbours: in his intercourse with his fellow-men he was strictly honourable and upright. In him the poor have lost a friend and benefactor. In politics he was of the Washington school, a friend to his country. He died as he had lived, a Christian; and has left a large and respectable family to deplore their loss in his death. [Communicated.]

At Trieste, Dec. 25th, of consumption, Count FOUQUE, Duke of Otranto, formerly Senator of France, and Bonaparte's Minister of the Interior. He filled a large space during the French Revolution, and voted for the death of Louis 16th. After the return of Louis 18th, he was re-appointed Minister of the Interior; and it was during his administration that the Proscription Lists were passed. On this occasion a laconic correspondence took place between him and Carnot, the Ex-Minister of war. Fouché, as minister, directed Carnot to leave Paris; on which Carnot wrote:

"Traître! Ou veux tu que je me retire?—CARNOT."

"Where do you wish me to retire to, traitor?"

And the answer was returned:—

"Ou tu voudras, Imbecille.—OTRANTO."—"Where you please, Fool."

Afterwards Fouché, as a Regicide, was expelled France, and has resided in different parts of the Austrian dominions, and died as above.—His last words to his wife, were, "Now you may return to France."

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Clemmons-ville, an apprentice, by the name of Matthew Gibbs. I hereby forewarn all persons from trading with him on my account, or harboring him. No expenses will be paid nor thanks given to the apprehender.

HENRY EAKELS.

April 13, 1821.—3w45

Cabinet Making.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that the subscriber (late from London) has commenced the above business, which he will prosecute, in all its various branches, in a manner superior to any executed in this part of the state. 3 45 THOS. DEWS.

N. B. Funerals performed at the shortest notice.

Stop Thief!

ON the evening of the 7th inst. the dwelling-house of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles stolen, viz: One pair of boots, one powder-horn, and a new rifle, with silver and brass trimmings, with the letters L. H. engraved on the same. It is suspected that the theft was committed by a Negro, who was seen with a rifle passing on the road towards Salisbury the same night. Any person securing the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, or giving information where the property may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded, and all necessary charges paid, by

BENJAMIN ALEXANDER,

April 9, 1821.—3w45 8 miles north of Charlotte.

Salisbury Academy.

THE Trustees are gratified by having it in their power to inform the public, that they have succeeded in forming a permanent engagement with the Rev. JONATHAN O. FREEMAN, to take charge of the Male, and to superintend the Female Department of this Institution. The long experience in teaching, and the established character of Mr. Freeman, enable the Trustees to recommend this school with confidence to the attention of parents and guardians. Miss LATEN and Miss MITCHELL continue, with their usual distinguished success, to teach in the Female Department. Every possible attention will be paid to the religious and moral instruction, as well as to the general department of the pupils. The buildings are large and airy, and situated in fine native groves, in different sections of the town. Board may be had in genteel families at a reasonable rate.

N. B. The second quarter in the female school commences on Monday, the 19th March; the male school will open on the first of April. By order of the Board, THOS. L. COWAN, Secretary.

Salisbury, March 12, 1821.—40tf

NEGROES AND LAND.

NOTICE.—There will be sold on Thursday, the 24th day of May next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, two likely young NEGROES, and two hundred acres of LAND, lying on the Yadkin River, adjoining the lands of John Weant, Alex. Long, sen. and others, at a credit of twelve months, the property of Adam Srote, deceased.

EZRA ALLEMONG, Adm'r.

March 24, 1821.—6w42

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. April 1st, 1821; which, if not taken out previous to the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.—Observe the date.

JOHN BROOKS, Asa Barnes, Andrew Boston, Jno. Boston, Jno. Bough, Sarah Bradshaw, Mathias Barringer, John Bost. C.—Henry Carrikur, Mary Corthers, William Craton, William Colverhouse, John Churchill, Robert Cochran 2, Robert Carson. D.—John Duff, Thomas Douglass, Philip Dry. F.—Jacob Faggart, Abm. M. Fox. G.—Robert Glass, C. Grimmerger, Christian Gregory, Mary Gingles. H.—William Hill, Washington Harris, James S. Harris, Jno. Hamilton, Archd. Houston, Rachel Holbrook, Hugh Hayr, Edwin R. Harris. J.—John Jamison 2. K.—Henry Kotizer, Paul G. Klutts. M.—Paul Misener, George Martin, Archd. McCurdy, sen. Arthur D. Meck, Robert Motly, Levi McGraw, E. J. Morrison. N.—Robert Neel, John Neely. O.—Philip J. Ochler. P.—Eleanor Pickens, Jno. H. Plunket, John Pharr, Jane Pickens, Walter S. Pharr, D. R. Powell. R.—Dr. Jos. W. Ross, W. J. Russell, Christ. Reinhardt, Danl. Ridenhower. S.—Philip Sell, James Scott, Esq. Michael Safret. W.—William E. White, Simeon Walker, Michael Winecoff, A. Wood, Samuel Wallace, Benjamin S. West.

3w44 DAVID STORKE, A. P. M.

Just received, and for sale at the Post-Office, a large assortment of BOOKS, &c. viz: Law, Physic, Divinity, History, Miscellaneous; Blank Books, Writing Paper, &c. And, also, a variety of Dry Goods, &c.

D. STORKE.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office at Charlotte, North-Carolina, on the 1st day of April, 1821.

A.—Isaac Alexander, Colonel Charles T. Alexander 2, Susanna Alexander, Miss Carolina S. Alexander. B.—Elizabeth Beaty, John Bird, Samuel Black, John Brown, Hugh Bain, Nash Bishop, Rev. Archibald Brown, Allen Baldwin, Samuel Bigelow. C.—Thomas B. Chancey, Thomas Caps, Jonas Cohen, James M. N. Gibben, Richard Caps, Robert Cheek, Hollis Cooley, Job Cannon, Thomas Carter. D.—Shugar Dulin 4, Betsey Dulin, Absolut Duggers, John Davidson, Walter Davis, Major Joseph Douglas. F.—Nathaniel Farran, John M. Fullwood, Daniel Fox. G.—Parley Grover 2, James Gamble. H.—Jane Hood 2, John Hipp, Holly Holding, Samuel Harris, Doctor Harris, Jeremiah Hood, Mary Hodge, Jonathan Harkness, William Hargrove. I.—James Irwin, Alexander Irwin. J.—Patience Jones, William Jones, William Johnston. K.—Thomas Kilpatrick. M.—Gen. Michael Mac Leary 3, William Morrison, Robert Maxwell, Elam Morrison, Phillimon Morris, Samuel McCombs, Edwin Maxwell, John Montgomery, Abraham Moses, John McCullah, Joshua Mabry, Thomas McCord, Roderick McColey. N.—John Neely. O.—Mr. Orr. P.—Aaron Perry, Isaac Phillips. R.—John Rich, William Roane, Rachel Robinson, John Rea, John Rodgers, Joseph Ross. S.—Rev. Hartwell Spain 2, David Smith 2, John Stitt, John Swell, William Shelby, Gideon B. Smith, Mr. Spott, or John Black, James Story, Volintine Sterns. T.—John Tye, John Thompson, Sarah Thompson, James G. Torrence. W.—William M. Wilson, William J. Wilson 2, Anne Wilson, Rev. John M. Wilson, J. Wilson, Matthew Wallace 2, John and Daniel Wents, Daniel Wents, William Wallace.

3w44 WM. SMITH, P. M.

Notice.

ON the 1st of April, was taken, on the road between the Poplar Camp and Salem, four Horses, of the following description: one a dark bay, and three of them a light bay color; two of them pace, one of them is somewhat hurt by a portmanteau; no other particular flesh marks. I will give a handsome reward to any one who will return the horses, and secure the thief, or give information to me in Orange county, on Allamance, near Judge Murphy's, or to John C. Blum, Salem, N. C. so that I get the horses and thief. The person supposed to have taken them, is a young man of about 25 years old, and about five feet nine inches high.

4w44 JOHN SHAYS.

Six Cents Reward.

ISAIAH WILLIAMS, an indentured apprentice to the painting and chair-maker's business, ran away from the subscriber on the 22d March. The above reward will be given if the said Williams is delivered to me at my shop.

MARTIN C. PHIFER.

Lincolnton, N. C. April 1, 1821.—46r

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....scott.



THE NATURAL BEAUTY.

BY DR. JOHNSON.

Whether Stella's eyes are found
Fix'd on earth or glancing round;
If her face with pleasure glow,
If the sight of others' woe,
If her easy air express
Conscious worth or soft distress;
Stella's eyes, and air, and face,
Charm with undiminish'd grace.

If on her we see display'd
Pendent gems, and rich brocade;
If her chintz with less expense
Flows in easy negligence;
Still she lights the conscious flame,
Still her charms appear the same;
If she strikes the vocal strings,
If she's silent, speaks, or sings,
If she sit, or if she move,
Still we love, and still approve.

Vain the casual, transient glance,
Which alone can please by chance;
Beauty which depends on art,
Changing with the changing art,
Which demands the toilet's aid,
Pendent gems, and rich brocade.
I those charms alone can prize
Which from constant nature rise,
Which no circumstance or dress
E'er can make or more or less.

Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In one of your late papers, I saw an inquiry made by Basanistes. I perceive that he not only administers a reproof to the careless worshipper, but also intends to turn the attention of the reader to a particular part of the philosophy of the human mind. When I consider him as administering a reproof, I view myself as a fit subject; for I candidly plead guilty. From observation, as well as from experience, I am able to attest the truth of what Basanistes states relative to the good fortune of those who irreverently yield to the attacks of Old Somnus and indulge his balmy influences. I also recollect of my neighbor Religiosus reproving young Profanus for his irreverent conduct. As some of Religiosus's family were in the habit of falling asleep during the time of family prayer, young Profanus often amused himself by raising them to their feet before prayer was ended. This he effected by shoving his chair upon the floor, thereby making a noise similar to that made when the prayer was concluded. In the history of my grand-father, Will Trusty, I find a case of similar import. His miller after filling the hopper with grain, would frequently fall asleep; but never fail to awake at the proper time, either to stop the mill, or supply the hopper with grain.

Gentlemen who are well acquainted with the human system and the effects of sleep upon it, have told me that from the state of the sensorium they were induced to believe that the ceasing of the sound was the cause of the sleepers being roused. I know but little about the sensorium, and understand still less about the effects of sound upon it, as I have never had time and opportunity to explore the mysteries of craniology; fact, however, appears to be in opposition to the truth of the position upon which this solution depends. The three sleepers began to awake before the concluding part of the prayer was finished. Besides, as I have plead guilty, I am at liberty to give in my own experience, which informs me that I always heard the sound amen, and frequently (for I have often fallen asleep) some of the preceding words pronounced. Nor could it be the ceasing of the sound, in the cases of the miller and those roused by the shoving of the chair, that was the cause of their being roused from their slumbers. In all these cases it would therefore seem, that a state of sleep is not incompatible with our being conscious of perceptions made by external objects. It is not a valid objection to this, that the sleeper is not able to remember what passed while he was sleeping; for such is the connexion between attention and memory, that without the first, perceptions made by external objects will be immediately forgot. Thus, if we are particularly engaged, a clock may strike in the same room without our being able to recollect immediately after it has ceased striking, whether we heard it or not. "In this and similar cases," says Dugald Stuart, in his Philosophy

of the human mind, "I believe it is commonly taken for granted that we really do not perceive the external object. From some analogous facts, however, I am inclined to suspect that this opinion is not well founded. A person who falls asleep at church and is suddenly awaked, is unable to recollect the last words spoken by the preacher, or even to recollect that he was speaking at all. And yet, that sleep does not suspend entirely the powers of perception, may be inferred from this, that if the preacher were to make a sudden pause in his discourse, every person in the congregation who was asleep, would instantly awake. In this case, therefore, it appears, that a person may be conscious of a perception, without being able afterwards to recollect it."

In my youthful days the following case transpired before my own eyes and in the hearing of my own ears. An old school-master, who had been in the habit of ordering his scholars, when they made a pause in reciting their lessons, to go on, upon a certain occasion attended the public services of religion. The preacher who officiated, through a desire to have every thing in point, frequently made a long pause between different sentences of his discourse. The school-master who had fallen asleep, when the preacher paused, issued forth the command, go on, and even repeated it with a voice sufficiently audible to be heard by the major part of the congregation. These things being so, I am of the opinion that the principles upon which the good fortune of Basanistes's sleepers and companion depends, is the following: They were, while sleeping, conscious of perception; but there was no part of the prayer capable of rousing their attention, until the sounds were heard and words pronounced which they had been in the habit of connecting with rising from their knees. Conscious, therefore, of perceptions excited by the concluding words of the prayer, and associating with these the idea of rising, the sleepers awoke.

EURENESTES.

OLD BACHELORS.

A simultaneous attack seems to be making in several of our sister states, on the fraternity of *Old Bachelors*; and a determination is evinced of either forcing their necks into the noose, or fining them for their obstinacy. Now whether this proceeds from a tender regard for the fair sex, or from a patriotic desire to increase the strength of the republic, it is immaterial to inquire: the end cannot justify the means. To force a man into matrimony, (even if it were possible, which it is not,) is extremely revolting; and to fine him for what, perhaps, is his misfortune, not his fault, is unjust. Now we think we can point out a better plan than all this,—one that comes clothed in the venerable garb of remote antiquity,—which was adopted by the Babylonians, as Herodotus relates, and which we shall transcribe for the benefit of our gallant and sapient legislators, who, we strongly suspect, have never yet met with it. It cannot fail to receive their cordial approbation. In addition to its feasibility, it possesses this double advantage: It gives a fine opportunity to the fair of displaying their charms in public to the greatest advantage, and to the bachelors of showing how high they value the "fairest of creation's works." It is true it may at first be rather mortifying to those ladies who are not the "fairest;" but then they will acquire those solid charms, which every one will readily acknowledge are incomparably the most fascinating!

Herodotus, after describing the manners, dress, &c. of the Babylonians, proceeds as follows:

"Among their customs, they had one most prudently established. In every district they annually assembled all the virgins of marriageable age on a certain day; and when the men were come together, and stood round the place, the crier rising up, sold one after another, always proposing the most beautiful first; and having sold her for a great sum of gold, he puts up the maid who was esteemed second in beauty. On this occasion the richest of the Babylonians used to contend for the fairest wife, and to outbid one another. But the vulgar thinking they had no great need for handsome women, were contented to take the ugly and lame for money. For when all the beautiful virgins were sold, the crier ordered the most deformed to stand up; and after he had openly demanded, who would marry her with a small sum, she was at length adjudged to the man that would be satisfied with the least. And in this manner the money arising by the sale of the handsome, served for a portion to those, who were either of disagreeable looks, or under any other imperfection of body."

It may be remarked farther, that the purchaser, in the latter case, was not allowed to depart with his blushing bride, until he had given suffi-

cient security to live with her as his wife. This is a very necessary regulation, and must not be overlooked by our modern legislators, should the plan be adopted; for it is not improbable that there may be some purchasers who, after they have got the *pelz*, will care little about the *wife*.

DECISION OF CHARACTER.

Mr. FOSTER, in his excellent essay "On Decision of Character," gives the following memorable example:

The late celebrated King of Prussia occurs to me at this moment, as a capital instance of the decisive character; and there occurs to me, at the same time, one of the anecdotes of his life. Intending to make, in the night, an important movement in his camp, which was in sight of the enemy, he gave orders that by eight o'clock all the lights in the camp should be put out, on pain of death. The moment that the time was past, he walked out himself to see whether all were dark. He found a light in the tent of a Captain Zietern, which he entered just as the officer was folding up a letter. Zietern knew him, and instantly fell on his knees to entreat his mercy. The king asked to whom he had been writing; he said it was a letter to his wife, which he had retained the candle these few minutes beyond the time in order to finish. The king coolly ordered him to rise, and write one line more, which he should dictate. This line was to inform his wife, without any explanation, that by such an hour the next day, he should be a dead man. The letter was then sealed, and despatched as it had been intended; and, the next day, the captain was executed. I say nothing of the justice of the punishment itself; but this cool barbarity to the affection both of the officer and his wife, was enough to brand the character indelibly. It proved how little the philosopher and decisive hero was susceptible of such an affection, or capable of sympathizing with its pains.

FROM CAMPBELL'S TRAVELS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Having heard or read that if a corked bottle were sunk fifty or sixty fathoms in the ocean, however tight the cork might be, the pressure without would drive the cork into the inside of the bottle, on mentioning it to the captain, he readily consented to make the experiment, which proved the accuracy of the assertion.

We drove a cork very tight into an empty bottle. The cork was so large that more than half of it could not be driven into the neck of the bottle. We then tied a cord round the cork, which we also fastened round the neck of the bottle, to prevent the cork sinking down, and put a coat of pitch over the whole. By means of lead we sunk it in the water. When it was let down to the depth of fifty fathoms, the captain said he was sure that the bottle had instantaneously filled, on which he drew it up, when we found the cork driven into the inside, of course the bottle was full of water.

We prepared a second bottle exactly in the same way, only with the addition of a sail needle being passed through the upper part of the cork, which rested on the mouth of the bottle, and all completely pitched over. When about 50 fathoms down, the captain called out as before, that he felt by the sudden increase of weight that the bottle was filled, on which it was drawn up. We were not a little surprised to find the cork in the same position, and no part of the pitch broken, yet the bottle was full of water. None of us could conjecture how the water got in. There was no part of the pitch open that would admit the point of a needle. Supposing the pitch and cork both porous, it does not appear easy for a great quantity of water passing so instantaneously through so small a space—the porousness of the glass seems to be the only consideration by which we can account for the fact.

Religious.

From the Georgia Advertiser.

The revolution of returning seasons, connected with the knowledge that in a moment we may, (in a few years we must,) be called away from all that is now pleasing to us, ought to produce solid reflections. Each returning day and night proclaims loudly to our understandings that we are hastening to the grave, and each setting reminds us that our day is declining, and the night of our lives near at hand.

If we knew the exact limits of our existence, and had certain information of the moment which should terminate our mortal career—if we could fix the day of our departure for the other world, as we sometimes can appoint the day when we shall leave one place to go to another—then we might try to feel unconcerned so long as the day was far off. But to be conscious that we are liable to be summoned at a moment's warning, yet continue to trifle with our convictions, and remain

unprepared, is surely madness and folly. If a journey of a few hundred miles, or a voyage across the Atlantic, requires so much arrangement previous to our setting out, what rational man would allow himself to plunge into ETERNITY, as unprepared and as heedless as he would step from one room to another? Can it be, that the uncertainty of the moment of our death does away the necessity of forethought? Shall we banish ideas of futurity from our thoughts, because we are uncertain whether or not the next moment shall sweep us into the mansions of spirits? Shall we laugh at all the suggestions of wisdom, calling us to the improvement of time, because we know not how soon, nor how suddenly, the mandate of fate shall hurl us into the Eternal World? Surely not!—the rational mind cannot be guilty of such absurdity!—Whatever be our ideas of futurity, we must contemplate the progress of time with solemnity—and philosophic contemplations will naturally lead to a wise improvement of time. Experience will always prove a useful monitor to a man who listens to the voice of wisdom, and while each rising sun revives our hopes and brightens our prospects of life, his setting beams will remind us that our life is a taper which must soon be extinguished. We know not "what a day may bring forth." But the sun shall again arrive at the diurnal climax of his glory, the bloom of our vigor may be nipped, and all our splendid expectations buried in the grave.—The next movement of our lungs may inhale our last draught of the breath of life, accompanied with an invisible arrow from the quiver of unerring Omnipotence, which shall pierce our vitals and hurry our souls, prepared or unprepared, into an awful eternity.

But while we contend that those facts are substantiated by our every day's observation and experience, we have no idea of discharging Religion as an unnecessary auxiliary to the right understanding of our duty.—We cannot suppose that the Supreme Being, to whom we owe our existence, should bestow upon us so many qualifications for the mere purpose of making a paltry exhibition on this earth, during the few moments which we can at no time call our own, without any regard to a future state of existence. Every inference which can be drawn from the constitution of our mental faculties, and the superiority which we are enabled to exercise over the rest of God's creation, declares that Man was created to arrive at a more noble result than the brute creation—that he was not born merely to flourish a few hours on the stage of life, and then vanish, never to appear again!—but that the intention of his creation should be exemplified in the more exalted situation which he should occupy in the eternal world. If this be the case, it must appear evident that the Author of all things could not leave the creatures he had destined to be heirs of immortality, without some revelation to direct, and some light to guide them along untrodden paths, which he has appointed them to walk in.

Under this impression, we cannot avoid coming to the conclusion, that the doctrines of religion, taught in the scriptures of truth, are "a light to the feet and a lamp to the path" of all God's rational creatures who walk in the light thereof. It is the sacred writings alone which elucidate the mysteries of our existence and illuminate the darkness which pervades our prospects of futurity. It is the Word of God alone which can enable us to bear up against the difficulties which oft beset the uncertain journey of life, and fit us to endure those trials which offer no equivalent on this side the grave. It is the hope of a blessed immortality beyond death and the grave, promised to us in the sacred volume, which arms us with fortitude to look death in the face, and say, "welcome thou terror of kings." It is the consolations of religion, which smooth our rugged paths below, and point our hopes to those mansions of peace which are reserved as the portion of those who follow the Redeemer of the world. It is the hope of eternal life which animates our souls in the exercise of every duty, particularly those duties which come in contact with our carnal enjoyments.—It is the glory of immortality which brightens the gloom and removes the obscurity which hangs over the termination of our mortal career.—It is the religion of Jesus which alone can regulate our knowledge of those duties which we owe to our God, and to one another, and which leads us finally to that everlasting state of happiness which must prove an overwhelming equivalent for all our disappointments here below.

APHORISMS.

Pleasures, unless they are wholly innocent, never continue so long as the sting they leave behind them.

True friends are the whole world to one another; and he that is a friend to himself, is also a friend to mankind. There is no relish in the possession of any thing without a partner.

It is better to have a good conscience and be censured, than to have a bad one, and be flattered.